

Oscinosoma Lioy, Atti Instit. Veneto, ser. 3. Vol. 9, 1864, p. 1125.

? *Strobliola* Czerny, Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien., Vol. 59, 1909, p. 289.

Oscinella Becker (Bull. Mus d' Hist. Nat. Paris, 1909, p. 119), Arch. Zool. Budapest, I, 1910, p. 150.

Coquillett accepted *Botanobia* as the name to substitute *Oscinis* Latreille, which had been erroneously used by authors as the generic name for that group, the type of which he indicates as given above. Presumably, he did so because the name appears first in Lioy's paper, though it has only line priority over the one adopted in 1911 by Enderlein, as indicated at the beginning of these notes.

Botanobia frit, Linné, Fauna Suec., 1761, p. 1851 (*Musca*).

Musca hordei, Bjerk., Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 34, 1777 (*Musca*).

Carbonaria Loew, Dipt. Amer. Sept. Indig. Cent., 7, 1866 (*Oscinis*).

The above synonymy is in accordance with facts ascertained from a comparison of American and European material.

TRICIMBA Lioy, Atti Istit. Veneto, ser. 3, vol. 9, 1864, p. 1125.

Type: *Tricimba linella* Fallen.

Notonaulax Becker, Mitth. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 1903, p. 153.

Through Becker disregarding Lioy's work, he did not recognize the fact that that author had clearly defined this genus, and cited as the type of his genus *Notonaulax* one of the two species Lioy included in *Tricimba*.

This genus occurs in America. The species described as *trisulcata* by Adams (Ent. News, Vol. 16, 1905, p. 111) belongs here.

A NEW GENUS AND ONE NEW SPECIES OF CHALCIDOIDEA.

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During the summer of 1912 a series of specimens of a Pteromalid were reared by the writer from cocoons of *Cladius pectinicornis* Fourcr. They were found to run readily to the genus *Cæloipisthia* Foerst. in Dr. Ashmead's "Classification of the Chalcid

Flies." Upon comparison with a specimen in the United States National Museum, of *Cælopisthia vitripennis* Thoms., one of the two European species of the genus (not the genotype species), they were found to differ materially. Unfortunately, specimens of the genotype species, *C. cephalotes* Thoms., are not available for comparison, but there seems no reason to doubt that this species and *C. vitripennis* are congeneric. A new genus is therefore erected for the reception of the parasite of *Cladius pectinicornis*, which appears to be undescribed.

Cælopisthia nematocida (Pack) Hewitt and *C. diacrisiæ* Crawl., being congeneric with the new species, are also included. *C. fumosipennis* Gahan is a true *Cælopisthia* and the only described North American representative of that genus. *C. smithii* Ashm. (manuscript name in Smith's Insects of New Jersey, 1900, p. 559) does not belong in the tribe Pteromalini since one mandible is 3-toothed and the other 4-toothed. It therefore falls in the tribe Eutilini and does not appear to fit any genus in that tribe.

The new genus is distinguished from all except *Cælopisthia* in the tribe Pteromalini by the immargined occiput, non-produced propodeum, subequal stigmal and postmarginal veins, and the long antennal pedicel. From *Cælopisthia* it may be distinguished as follows:

Both antennal ring-joints elongate, as long or longer than broad; discal cilia of the anterior wings reduced to mere dots or punctures, the hairs obsolete; marginal vein nearly three times as long as the stigmal; abdomen short, rotund. *Cælopisthia* Förster. First ring-joint strongly transverse, the second as long or nearly as long as broad; discal cilia developed on the apical two-thirds of the wing at least; marginal vein scarcely twice the length of the stigmal; abdomen ovate or conic ovate. . . . *Cælopisthoidea*, n. g.

CÆLOPISTHOIDEA, new genus.

Head large, much wider than thorax, broad antero-posteriorly, occiput concave, the occipital forminal depression angularly defined but immargined. Antennæ 13-jointed, inserted on a line with the lower extremities of eyes; scape slender; pedicel longer than the first joint of funicle; two ring-joints, the first transverse, the second elongate, much longer than the first; funicle 6-jointed cylindrical; club 3-jointed, acuminate. Face below the antennæ receding;

mandibles both four-toothed. Parapsidal furrows subobsolete on the posterior half of the mesonotum, impressed anteriorly; scutellum large, moderately convex; propodeum not prolonged into a neck, the median longitudinal carina and lateral folds present, spiracles prominent long-ovate. Wings hyaline, the marginal vein about twice as long as the stigmal, the postmarginal and stigmal subequal, marginal cilia present but short. Posterior tibiæ with one spur. Abdomen sessile, ovate or conic ovate.

Type of genus—*Calopisthoidea cladiæ*, n. sp.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF CÆLOPISTHOIDEA.

1. Postmarginal vein slightly shorter than the stigmal vein.
Anterior wings slightly dusky.....*diacrisiæ* Crawl.
Postmarginal vein not shorter than the stigmal; anterior wings hyaline.
2. Propodeum with a deep circular fovea on either side of the short apical neck; lateral ocelli as far from the eye margin as from each other; anterior wing apparently without marginal cilia.....*nematicida* Pack.

Propodeum without deep fovea either side of the apex; lateral ocelli as close to the eye margin as to the anterior ocellus, much closer to the eye than to each other; anterior wings with weak marginal cilia on the posterior margin toward the apex.....*cladiæ*, n. sp.

Calopisthoidea cladiæ, n. sp.

Female.—Length about 2.5 mm. Head and thorax æneous, closely reticulate-punctate; scape reddish testaceous, the pedicel and flagellum dark brown, pedicel longer than the two ring-joints and first joint of funicle combined, first ring-joint transverse, second as long as broad; funicle joints not longer than broad, the apical ones not as long as broad; club acuminate, three-jointed, the joints about as long as the funicle joints. Ocelli in an obtuse angled triangle, the lateral ocelli nearer the eye margin than to the anterior ocellus.

Punctures of the mesoscutum somewhat smaller and deeper than those of the head, apical portion of the scutellum differently sculptured from the anterior portion, giving the appearance of a transverse line before the apex; true metanotum punctate; propodeum punctate, the lateral folds distinct and complete, median

carina also well defined, spiracles long-ovate and prominent; neck of the propodeum short, smooth and shining and without a distinct circular depression either side. Wings hyaline, the postmarginal as long as the marginal, marginal cilia of the anterior wings absent, except for a very few weak cilia on the posterior margin toward the apex; basal portion of the anterior wing to the apex of the costal cell hairless, except for a single row of hairs in the costal cell, remainder of the wing ciliate but with the hairs very short. Anterior and posterior coxæ more or less metallic on the outer side; median pair brownish; all trochanters, femora, tibiæ, and tarsi pale testaceous, the femora and tibiæ tinged with brownish. Abdomen ovate, pointed at the apex, smooth and shining, dark brown, with the basal segment metallic.

Male.—Coloured like the female, but a brighter green, with stronger reflections; antennæ shorter than in the female, the joints of the funicle not as long as broad, the club short and compact.

Type locality.—Upper Marlboro, Prince George County, Md.

Host.—*Cladius pectinicornis*.

Type.—Cat. No. 15,506, United States National Museum.

Thirty females and three males in the type series. The type and several paratypes deposited in the United States National Museum. Remaining paratypes in the collection of the Maryland Experiment Station, College Park, Md.

Mr. E. N. Cory, of this Department, brought me several pupæ of the sawfly which he had secured on rose bushes at the farm of Mr. R. S. Hill, Upper Marlboro, Md., August 6, 1912. At the same time he turned over to me a single live female of the parasite which he had taken crawling over the sawfly cocoons. This parasite and the sawfly cocoons were placed together in a vial on my desk. The parasite died and was pinned August 12, without having been observed to oviposit. August 19 there emerged in the vial thirteen specimens of the parasite. Examination of the cocoons on this date showed that all these parasites had come from a single sawfly pupa. One of the remaining cocoons was found to be packed full of the naked pupæ of the parasite, which at this time were pale-yellowish, with the eyes dark-red, and measured a little over 2 mm. in length. August 27th, adults to the number of 20 emerged from this lot of pupæ. While proof is lacking, it seems

probable that this last lot of parasites were from eggs deposited by the captured female, either just before or shortly after her capture. *C. nematocida* is said by Hewitt* to be able to develop from egg to adult within a period of twenty-three days.

SPECIES OF LEPIDOPTERA NEW TO OUR FAUNA, WITH SYNONYMICAL NOTES

BY WM. BARNES AND J. MCDUNNOUGH, PH.D., DECATUR, ILL.

In working over some material in the Barnes Collection we have come across several species unrecorded from the United States. As the localities are authentic, we think it wise to note their occurrence. We are indebted to Dr. Skinner for several of the determinations.

Diurnals.

Synchlœa endeis G. & S.

Synchlœa endeis Godman & Salvin, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) XIV., p. 97; id., Biol. Cent. Am. Rhop., II., 673, Pl. 108, figs. 5 and 6 (1901).

We have before us 1 ♂ labelled "Texas" and 1 ♀ much worn from Edwards Co., Texas, May 1902, received from Mr. H. Lacey, of Kerrville.

Myscelia ethusa Bdv.

Cybdelis ethusa Boisduval in Cuv. Rig. An. Ins. Atl. II., t. 138, fig. 3.

Myscelia cyanecula Felder, Reise Nov. Lep. 408, t. 53, f. 5.

Myscelia ethusa Godman & Salvin, Biol. Cent. Am. Rhop. I., p. 232 (1883).

One very perfect ♂ specimen from Brownsville, Texas, captured Oct. 15th.

Lasaia agesilas narses Staud.

Lasaia narses Staudinger, Exot. Schmett. I., p. 257 (1888); Stichel, Berl. Ent. Zeitsch. 55, p. 48 (1910); id. Gen. Insect. Riöd., p. 187 (1911).

Two specimens from Brownsville, Texas, April 11th and June 11th (G. Dörner). We have not seen the original description of this species; but, according to Stichel's short diagnosis, they would seem to be best placed under this name. They certainly do not

*CANAD. ENT., XLIII., 1911, p. 302.
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